DAILY CONFEDERATE.

A. M. GORMAN & Co., Propr'rs.

DAILY EDITION, for 3 months.....$25
" " " 3 " 15
" " " 1 " 5
TRI-WEEKLY, " 6 " 15
" " " 3 " 10
WEEKLY EDITION, " 6 " 10

No subscriptions received on any other terms than the above, nor for a longer or shorter period.

DAILY CONFEDERATE.

OLD SERIES, VOL. V.

RALEIGH, N. C. TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1864.

VOL. I—No. 249.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

[CONCLUDED.]

The developments attending the execution of the currency act of Feb. 17, 1864, reveal clearly that the great body of the circulation is held in moderate sums by persons of limited means, in all classes of the population. The deposits held by the banks, large as they are in the aggregate, proved to be the accumulations of individual depositors in all parts of the country. The report of the depositaries appointed for funding the old notes, show that soldiers, soldiers' families, and the poor generally, have been the heaviest sufferers by the tax on the currency and its depreciation. In view of the large stake of the poorer classes of society in the currency, the responsibility of fixing the value and establishing the security of the notes, assured the gravity of a sacred duty. The soldier, and all who are forced to the immediate use of their money, are without the chance of redress for the loss they sustain by the depreciation, whereas the capitalist has it in his power to indemnify himself, and even reap a profit by investing in public bonds.

The measures proposed may be expected to correct this inequality, and give to those who claim our sympathy a mortgage upon our future supplies for bread at fair prices, and when the war is over the country will enjoy the satisfaction of having protected its defenders from want.

If the proposed reform should be followed by a general and large decline in prices, the result would be hailed with the liveliest satisfaction, except by those whose imprudent investments have contributed to the derangement we desire to correct. No improvement of the currency can be expected that will not be attended by an immediate decline of prices. It will, therefore be idle to say that the reform of the currency desired, if we are willing that existing prices should be continued, and to shrink from measures that will be attended by the results indicated is to oppose the reform of the currency. The time for hesitation is past, and one of two alternatives must be adopted. Measures should be taken, without delay, to revive confidence in the treasury notes and uphold their value, or a tax payable in specie and the notes of solvent banks be resorted to. In the most favorable light in which the notes can be regarded, the purchasing quality does not exceed one to seven or eight as compared with specie; and the bonds are even lower in value, being sold at the rate of hundred dollars in bonds for six dollars in specie. To continue such exchange, if, indeed, for any length of time it were possible, would be ruinous. But my conviction is, that it is impossible to persevere, and unless prompt and decided measures of reform are adopted, the progress of depreciation will be accelerated, and our embarrassments become insurmountable. I would, therefore earnestly urge upon Congress the necessity of acting with dispatch, and, by the adoption of vigorous and decided measures, restore the value of the currency and avert the calamity with which we are threatened.

To remove apprehensions of our ability to bear with convenience the increased taxation recommended, it will suffice to call attention to the amount of taxes paid this year.

The total amount of taxes is estimated at	$374,188,414
But from this sum must be deducted the credit given for the tax in kind and the income tax, viz:	128 787 245
Leaving as the amount of taxes actually paid,	$245,401,169
To this amount must be added the tax on treasury notes of thirty-three and a third per cent.; and as the four per ct. bonds have declined in value to $66 66 per $100, the tax in effect, included the whole sum of issues, except in so far as the bonds were used at par in the payment of taxes, viz:	
Total issue,	$797,792,000
Less estimated amount of 4 per ct. bonds receivable in payment of taxes,	89,000 000
	$708,792,000
$708,792,000 at thirty-three and a third per cent,	286,264 000
Sum of taxation actually borne by the people in 1864,	$481 665 169
Of this sum there was received in aid of the Treasury, viz:	
Tax in kind valued at	$145 527 431
Tax paid in currency,	40 000 000
	185,527,431
It is now proposed to raise $860,000,000. which will bring into the Treasury an excess over last year of	174 472 569
	$860 000,000

whilst the sum of taxation to be met by the people will be $121,665,169 less than last year.

I would respectfully recommend that all Government bonds and stocks, and loans of every description to the Government, be declared free from taxation, except upon the income derived therefrom; and that the income tax be at the same rate and subject to the same conditions as other income taxes. The policy of this measure is obvious. Under existing laws, except in the case of the five hundred million loan and the certificates of indebtedness, the income derived from Government securities is nearly all taken back in the form of taxation. One effect is to drive the bonds abroad and create a foreign debt that will be found oppressive on the return of peace, and another is to raise a preference for other investments over Government securities. Many investments yield a larger income than simple interest, and are capable of bearing the tax; but the interest on Government loans being limited, and not susceptible of augmentation, the tax of five per cent. absorbs nearly the entire income. In the case of the 4 per cent bonds the whole would be taken, and when it is remembered that this rate of interest is low, and that the loan was in a measure compulsory, this class of public creditors seem particularly entitled to the consideration of Congress. Tender regard for the just claims of those who, confiding in the honor and good faith of the Government responded to its calls for pecuniary aid, will be attended by no loss, since they who deal the most honorably with the creditor invariably borrow on the best and most economical terms.

I would particularly call attention to a class of creditors now lending their money to the Treasury at 4 per cent interest, on the hypothecation of the 6 per cent non-taxable bonds. It is obviously the interest of Government to exempt these loans from taxation, in like manner with the bonds they represent.

The tax also upon the banks deserves, in a particular manner, the careful consideration of Congress. It would be a conspicuous wrong to constrain these institutions to wind up their affairs, and a serious loss both to the Government and the public to deprive the country of the support to be drawn from the concentrated capital they possess. This, I think, must eventually be the effect of the present tax if continued, and I recommend a modification of the law, such, in my opinion, as will give the desired relief, and leave the revenue undiminished. The assets of the banks represent the following interests:

1. The capital belonging to the stockholders.
2. The surplus fund, as belonging to the stockholders.
3. The deposits belong to their customers.
4. The outstanding circulation belonging to the bill-holders.

The following plan of taxation is proposed;

1. That the *ad valorem* tax be paid upon the sum of the capital and surplus profits, being the total property of the stockholders expressed in currency.

2. That deposits be free from taxation, as consisting of treasury notes only, a tax upon which reacts upon the Government.

3. That a tax of 25 per cent. be laid upon the notes of the bank, payable in specie and Treasury notes, the former in the proportion that the specie held by the bank bears to the sum of the outstanding notes; *provided*, that all bill holders, presenting their notes at the bank and making affidavit that the notes were, on the day of the passage of the act, the property of loyal citizens or aliens in amity with the Confederate States, shall be taxed five per cent. only, and in the same proportions as to specie and Treasury notes. And that it be made the duty of the bank to record the notes thus presented, with the names of the persons holding the same, and to collect and pay the tax, and to report to the proper officer for sequestration, as in the hands of the enemy, all notes not presented for record and taxation under the provisions of the act.

The circulation of the banks on the 1st of January, 1864, was as follows, and there is no reason to suppose it is now any less:

Virginia	$10 319.342
North Carolina	6 201 606
Georgia,	11 687 582
South Carolina,	9.170 888
Alabama,	6,651.117
Louisiana,	9 004.009
Mississippi	169 400
Tennessee,	6,472,822
	$59,797,231

If limited to the five first named States the tax would still operate on a sum of forty-three million dollars; and if the returns shall exhibit a smaller amount than this, the residue would be brought under sequestration, and contribute more largely than the tax to the relief of the treasury.

The courts having decided that under the act of 15th February, 1862, section 27, the four per cent. bonds, issued under the act of 17th February, 1864, to reduce the currency, are receivable in payment of property sold under the sequestration laws, I would respectfully call the attention of Congress to the subject. This cannot have been too intention, and as no other bonds are thus applied but such as are under par, I recommend the repeal of that provision of the law.

I would also direct the attention of Congress to 7-80 notes. The payment of interest is attended with the risk of frauds, and the regulations adopted for the security of the treasury are found inconvenient to the public. For these reasons it is desirable to change the form of these obligations, and I recommend that authority be given to issue six per cent. coupon bonds in exchange for the notes. This measure would effect a saving in interest of one million three hundred thousand dollars annually, which sum capitalized is equal to a reduction of nearly twenty millions dollars of the principal of the debt.

In the act of June 14, 1864, to increase the compensation of the heads of the several executive departments, and other officers and clerks of the Government the terms used have been decided not to include the Commissioner of Taxes, and the heads of the other bureaus of the Treasury Department. It is not supposed to have been the intention of Congress to deny these officers the relief extended to others, and I suggest the early passage of an act to bring them within the meaning and entitle them to the benefits of the act of 1st June.

The third section of the act "to organize forces to serve during the war," approved 17th February, 1864, authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to issue bonds for the payment of the bounty provided by the act, but omits to fix a time for the payment of the bonds; and I respectfully recommend that the act be amended in that particular.

I have the honor to report that the agency of the Treasury in the Trans Mississippi department has been organized and put in operation, after a protracted delay occasioned by the difficulty of communication. The same cause has retarded the receipts therefrom of statements exhibiting the result of the funding and of its other operations. Supplies of the new issue of treasury notes, of bonds and certificates of indebtedness have been sent to that department, and there is every ground to believe that order and efficiency will soon take place, and the difficulties and embarrassments hitherto experienced there be removed.

The reports of the Chiefs of the Produce Loan Bureau and of the Treasury Note Bureau will be submitted to Congress in a separate communication.

G. A. TRENHOLM,
Secretary of Treasury.

The Augusta (Ga) Constitutionalist advocates a Convention of the Press of the Confederacy for the purpose of adopting measures looking to a permanent settlement of their rights in war as well as in peace.

THE LOVED AND LOST.

The following poem from the Church of England Magazine, will come like a "song in the night" to many a stricken heart:

"The loved and lost!" why do we call them lost?
Because we miss them from our onward road?
God's unseen angel o'er our pathway crost,
Looked on us all, and loving them the most,
Straightway relieved them from life's weary load.

They are not lost; they are within the door
That shuts out loss, and every hurtful thing—
With angels bright, and loved ones gone before,
In their Redeemer's presence evermore,
And God himself their Lord, and Judge and King.

And this we call a loss! O selfish sorrow
Of selfish hearts! O we of little faith!
Let us look round, some argument to borrow
Why we in patience should await the morrow
That surely must succeed this night of death.

Aye, look upon this dreary, desert path,
The thorns and thistles wheresoe'er we turn;
What trials and what tears, what wrongs and what wrath,
What struggles and what strife the journey hath!
They have escaped from those; and, lo! we mourn.

Ask the poor sailor, when the wreck is done,
Who, with his treasure, strove the shore to reach,
While with the raging waves he battles on,
Was it not joy, where every joy seemed gone,
To see his loved ones landed on the beach?

A poor way-farer, leading by the hand
A little child, had halted by the well,
To wash from off her feet the clinging sand,
And tell the tired boy of that bright land
Where this long journey past, they longed to dwell.

When lo! the Lord, who many mansions had,
Drew near and looked upon the suffering twain,
Then, pitying, spake, "Give me the little lad;
In strength renewed, and glorious beauty clad,
I'll bring him with me when I come again."

Did she make answer selfishly and wrong—
"Nay, but the woe I feel he, too, must share!"
Or, rather, bursting into grateful song,
She went her way rejoicing, and made strong
To struggle on, since he was freed from care.

We will do likewise. Death hath made no breach
In love and sympathy, in hope and trust;
No outward sign or sound our ears can reach,
But there's an inward, spiritual speech,
That greets us still, though mortal tongues be dust.

It bids us do the work that they laid down—
Take up the song where they broke off the strain;
So journeying till we reach the heavenly town,
Where are laid up our treasures and our crown,
And our lost loved ones will be found again.

For the Confederate.

HAMILTON, N. C., Nov. 10th, 1864.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—In your issue of the 8th instant, you published a communication from Lorenzo D. Pitt, Master's Mate, C. S. N., in regard to the loss of the C. S. S. Albemarle. In endeavoring to shift the *entire* blame of the affair upon the army, Mr. Pitt makes some statements which I know to be false. He says he "discovered the torpedo boat at a distance of about three hundred yards, coming up in the river." His statement on the day after the occurrence was, that "he first saw her when near the Old Mill where the Albemarle formerly lay;" which is a distance not exceeding *one hundred* yards. He also states that "the executive officer and crew *always* slept on board."—This is, by many of the garrison as well as myself, known to be utterly untrue. They may have slept on board that night, and perhaps for a short time previous, but they did not *always* do so.

In regard the remissness of the artillery, the men of the battery were at their guns nearly as quickly as the slumbering crew were on their decks; but owing to the position of the torpedo boat, could not fire their guns, (which were loaded and waiting an opportunity) without endangering the lives of those on the decks of the Albemarle.

The commanding officer of the steamer was informed on the night previous to the disaster, by a note from the sergeant of the guard on the Sound, that the torpedo boat was in the mouth of the river. Why did he not patrol the river in small boats and aid the army pickets on a night so dark as almost to render impossible to discern the approach of a boat; and as the guns of the artillery were posted on the bank for the protection of the steamer, why did he not notify the commanding officer of the battery, that he too might have taken some extra precaution?

I make this statement to show that *all* the blame does not attach to the *army* alone, and am entirely responsible for my remarks.

W. F. WILLIAMS,
1st Lieut. "Montgomery True Blues"
Light Battery.

WASHINGTON CITY, D. C.,
October 12, 1864.

MR. EDITOR: Below you will find a list of officers belonging to Clingman's brigade, captured at Fort Harrison (eight miles from Richmond,) on the 30th ult., and now confined in the Old Capitol Prison, Washington City, D. C., which you will please publish for the information of friends, viz:

Major A. J. Rogers, Capt. L. R. Breece, Lt. A. H. Gregory, Lt. T. W. Butt, and Lt. M. L. Barnhardt, of the 8th N. C Regt.

Capt. J. T. Bradley, Lt. J. R. Nowell, Lt. J. C. Carnes, Lt. J. H. Hughes, Lt. J. D. Gatling, Lt. J. L. Everitt, Lt. J. C. Williams, and Lt. G. F. Darden, of the 31st N. C. Regiment.

Lt. J. P. Pittman, of the 51st N. C. Regiment.

Capt. W. M. Stevenson, Capt. W. A. Darden, Lt. J. Q. Jackson, Lt. D. F. Redditt, Lt. S. E. Koonce, Lt. J. F. Guthrie, of the 61st N. C. Regiment, and Capt. W. H. S. Burgwyn, A. D. C.

Capt. L. J. Barrett and Lts. R. P. Edwards, J. W. Taylor, and C. E. Harper, captured the same day on the Weldon Road are also with us. I am, very respectfully.

Yours, &c.,
W. A. DARDEN.

N. C. Advocate, Wilmington Journal and Fayetteville Observer please copy.

FOR SALE.

$13,500 in North Carolina State Bonds—these Bonds were issued for Western North Carolina, Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford, and Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Companies, and most of them authorized before the War.

nov 14-dtf W. H. JONES.

FOR SALE.

A SPENCE RIFLE, seven shooter, in perfect order, with cartridges. This is known to be the most complete and formidable fire-arm now made.

Price.....$300,00

Address BOX 2,
d2t* Warrenton, N. C.

COTTON YARNS! COTTON YARNS.

We wish to exchange Cotton Yarns for Beeswax, Tallow and Lard, either in large or small quantities. Those having such articles on hand, and wishing to exchange them for Cotton Yarns, can do so by making application to us.

nov 14-d10t C. F. KLAPP & CO.,
Graham, N. C

WANTED,

$5,000 Virginia Bank Bills,
$5,000 North Carolina Bank Bills.
Also, Confederate Bonds, long and short dates.
Coupons of old North Carolina Sixes.

TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.,
nov 14-d5t Auc. and Com. Merchants.

LOST, OR MISLAID.

A CONFEDERATE 4 PER CENT. CERTIFICATE for $606, No 2,128. A suitable reward will be paid by leaving it at Tucker, Andrews & Co.

nov 7-d38t T. F. SCOTT.

AUCTION SALES.

ON MONDAY, of Court week, the 21st instant, at 11 o'clock, we will sell, in addition to twelve negroes, the following articles at Auction:

1 Solid Silver Coffee Cup and Saucer,
2 Silver plated Cake Baskets,
1 " " Tray,
1 " " Cordial Stand,
1 " " Castor,
1 " " Molasses Cup,
1 Excellent Maynard Rifle.

These articles are of the best quality and elaborately finished.

TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.,
nov 13-d3t Auc. and Com. Merchants.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
WILMINGTON & WELDON RAILROAD CO.,
Wilmington, Nov. 9th, 1864.

THE Twenty-ninth annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad Company will be held in Wilmington on Wednesday, the 23d instant.

J. W. THOMPSON,
nov 15-2tawtd Secretary.

$100 REWARD.—LOST.

On Sunday night, the 6th of November, on the cars from Danville to Greensboro', or at the Depot, a MEMORANDUM BOOK, containing papers of no value to any but myself; among others, my order to report to Capt. Beaton. A reward of $100 will be paid for the delivery of the said Book to A. M. Gorman at the office of the Daily Confederate, in Raleigh, or to Wm. N. Dromgole, Conductor on the N. C. Central Railroad.

d3t* E. W. MASSENBURG.

NOTICE.

The annual examination of the Cadets of the Hillsboro' N. C. Military Academy will commence on Monday 14th November, 1864, and continue about ten days.

SUBJECTS OF EXAMINATION.

5TH CLASS.
English Grammar,
French,
Elementary Algebra.

4TH CLASS.
Mythology,
Parker's Aids,
French,
Algebra.

3RD CLASS.
Rhetoric,
French,
Tactics,
Analytical Geometry,
Descriptive Geometry.

2ND CLASS.
Ethics,
Chemistry,
Tactics,
Calculus,
Physics.

The patrons of the Academy, and the public generally are respectfully invited to attend.

nov 14-2t

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
WILMINGTON & MANCHESTER RAILROAD CO.,
Wilmington, N. C., 8th Nov., 1864.

THE SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad Company will be held in the town of Wilmington, on WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant.

WM. A. WALKER,
nov 12-td (Wil. Journ.) Secretary.

FOR THE SOLDIERS.

I will leave Hillsboro' and Greensboro' on the on the 24th of this month, with boxes for the prisoners of war, and for the hospitals at Richmond.

I will also leave on the 15th December with boxes for Army of Northern Virginia.

nov 12-d5t W. A. THOMPSON.

Hillsboro' Recorder and Greensboro' Patriot please copy.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

I respectfully announce myself a candidate for ASSISTANT DOOR KEEPER of the House of Commons. I have been in the Army of the Confederate States since April 1861. I am permanently disabled from field service by reason of wounds received in battle, having three fingers shot off and the fourth disabled on my right hand, and one finger on the left hand made entirely useless; and I have a family and four little children depending on my labor for support.

I have been acting for the last nine months, as Orderly in the office of Col. Mallett. I can give the highest recommendation concerning my standing and character as a soldier and gentleman, and if elected will pledge faithfully to discharge the duties imposed upon me.

nov 10-4t* ZACHARIAH ROBERTS.

MRS. MILLER continues to accommodate Boarders, by the day, week or month.

LOST!

A BROWN FUR CAPE WITH A BLUE CORD and Tassel, was lost at the Baptist Church last night [Sunday,] or, between the Church and my residence. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at my Store.

Oct. 31-tf. P. F. PESCUD.

BOXES FOR SOLDIERS.

All boxes for Soldiers or Prisoners of War from North Carolina, delivered to the following named persons, will be promptly forwarded free of charge:

Sprague Brothers, Salisbury.
Dr. D. F. Summey, Asheville.
Dr. W. A. Collett, Morganton.
Dr. J. W. Allison, Statesville.
Dr. J. L. Neagle, Greensboro'.
Mr. A. Hagan, Charlotte.
Mr. Edward Hege, Salem.
Capt. J. N. McDowell, Raleigh.
Joseph A. Worth, Fayetteville.
E. Murray & Co., Wilmington.
Mr. F. L. Bond, Tarboro'.
Mr. J. A. J. Askew, Colerain.
Mr. F. L. Roberts, Murfreesboro'.

The Boxes should be well hooped, properly marked, and delivered in time for my Special messenger who leaves Raleigh on the first day of every month.

EDWARD WARREN,
Surgeon General N. C.
Raleigh, N. C., Oct. 31, 1864.—d1m

WANTED.

I WISH TO EMPLOY A MAN TO TAKE charge of my farm as Overseer, who is exempt from military service. For further particulars address me at Halifax, N. C.

Oct 19-d18t GEO. A. SMITH.

BLUESTONE! BLU STONE!

200 LBS. Bluestone, just received on consignment and for sale by

CREECH & LITCHFORD.
Auction and Commission Merchants.
nov 11-4t

ASSISTANT DOOR-KEEPER TO THE SENATE.

The subscriber respectfully announces himself candidate for the office of Assistant Door-Keeper to the next Senate of North Carolina. He pledges himself to a faithful discharge of its duties if elected.

J. A. GRANT,
nov 11-eod5t* of Northampton.

WELDON HOTEL AND FURNITURE FOR RENT.

Will be rented out publicly, to the highest bidder, on the premises, the

WELDON HOTEL AND FURNITURE,

on THURSDAY, the 15th day of DECEMBER next, for the ensuing year. This House is situated in the town of Weldon, Halifax county, N. C., on the left hand side of the Railroad going north, and connected with the depot. It has gas works attached and in good order, and it can accommodate from 160 to 200 persons.

Terms the same as heretofore, which will be made known on the day of rent.

Will be hired out for the ensuing year at the same time and place, five or six negroes.

MRS. CORNELIA W. HAPPER,
Adm'x for Estate of W. W. Happer, Dec'd.
Weldon, N. C., Nov. 8th, 1864.—d18t

Important Sale of Furniture in Greensboro, N. C.

WILL BE SOLD, AT AUCTION, on [illegible] the 22d and 23d instants, a large amount of valuable property, belonging to the

GREENSBORO' FEMALE COLLEGE,

consisting of

PARLOR FURNITURE, 40 BEDS,
a lot of BEDSTEADS, MATTRASSES,
BED CLOTHING, TABLES TABLE LINEN, WASH BOWLS, PITCHERS, about 6 doz. CHAIRS, several sets of PLATES, and a small lot of GAS PIPES and Fixtures.

—ALSO—

SIX PIANOS, some of which are of the very best quality, and 8 or 10 GUITARS.

Also, a large assortment of SCHOOL BOOKS, a catalogue of which will be furnished on application to Rev. T. M. Jones.

N. H. R. WILSON,
nov 7-5t*od* Sec'y Board of Trustees.

NEW PUBLICATIONS, BY THE METHODIST PUBLISHING COMPANY, RALEIGH, N. C.

FIRST READER, for Southern Schools:
Price per hundred.....$30,00
" " dozen..... 4,50
" " single copy..... 50

SOUTHERN ZION'S SONGSTER, for Sabbath Schools, Social Meetings, the Camp, &c:
Price per hundred.....$60,00
" " dozen..... 9,00
" " single copy..... 1,00

BULLION'S ENGLISH GRAMMAR, Revised by Rev. Dr. CRAVEN, (*in press*).

We can also furnish all

MUSIC,

Published in the South.

*** Catalogues of Music and Books sent when desired. Orders solicited, and will be promptly attended to. Address

oct 27 dtf REV. A. R. RAVEN.

BANK OF NORTH CAROLINA.

A DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of this Bank for the last six months has been declared this day—payable in the Four Per Cent bonds of the Confederate States at their face; and all sums under one hundred dollars payable in Confederate Treasury Notes at a deduction of ONE THIRD—said Dividend payable to the Stockholders on the 21st instant, at the principal Bank, Branches and Agencies

The Dividends of Tarboro', Newbern, Wilmington, Windsor and Goldsboro' payable at Raleigh, and of Wentworth Agency at Milton.

C. DEWEY,
nov 10-eodtd Cashier.
Charlotte Bulletin and Conservative copy.

THE CHURCH INTELLIGENCER,

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN THE CONFEDERATE STATES,

is now published by the

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH PUBLISHING ASSOCIATION IN CHARLOTTE, NORTH CAROLINA.

REV. F. M. HUBBARD, D. D.,
REV. G. M. EVERHART, A. M., } EDITORS.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION—CASH, IN ADVANCE:

For three months.....$ 5
For six months..... 10
For one year..... 20

*** For Army or Hospital distribution, a deduction of twenty-five per cent.

*** All communications should be addressed, "Church Intelligencer, Charlotte, N. C."

nov 1 d2t

WANTED,

BY A GENTLEMAN, who has had considerable experience in teaching both boys and girls, a situation as TEACHER in some Academy or High School. Address immediately,

TEACHER,
oct 27 d10t Tally-Ho, Granville Co., N. C.

DAILY CONFEDERATE.

ADVERTISING.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at THREE DOLLARS per square of ten lines (or less) for each insertion. Marriage notices and Obituaries will be charged as advertisements.

JOB WORK of every description will be executed at this Office with dispatch, and as neatly as can be done in the Southern Confederacy.

HILLSBORO', N. C., MILITARY ACADEMY.

THE SEVENTH ACADEMIC YEAR of this Institution will commence on WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 1st, 1865.

Applications for appointments must be made prior to 15th December 1864, about which time the terms will be made known. Address

MAJ. WM. M. GORDON,
oct 1-d4m Superintendent.

MASONIC.

THE GRAND LODGE of F. and A. M. of North Carolina, will meet in this City on Monday evening, the 5th of December next, at 7 o'clock, for the transaction of business. Officers of Subordinate Lodges are requested to attend in person or have special delegates appointed, as the Constitution and general regulations of the Grand Lodge require.

WILLIAM T. BAIN,
Grand Secretary.
Raleigh, Oct. 17, 1864. 2awtd

SUPREME COURT REPORTS.

The Reports of Cases at Law, Argued and Determined in the Supreme Court of N. C., June Term, 1864, No. 2, Volume 1, Equity Cases, No. 1, Vol. 1; reported by P. H. Winston, Esq.

Price of No. 11, $12,50; No. 1, $7,50. Orders solicited from the Profession. Those who have already ordered from Mr. W. will remit payment to the subscriber.

A. R. RAVEN,
Raleigh, Oct. 27, 1864.—dtf Agent.

AUCTION SALES.

Will be sold at public auction, on MONDAY of Court week, 21st day of November, for cash, Nine likely NEGROES, as follows:

6 Likely Young Negro Men,
1 " " " Girl,
1 " Negro woman and child. The woman is a good Ironer, Washer and Cook. They are sound and healthy, not refugee negroes, and are sold for no fault.

TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.
Auct & Com. Merchants.
Raleigh, Nov. 9, 1864—eod4t.
City Dailies copy eod4t

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., MILITARY ACADEMY.

The first Session of this Institution will commence the 1st of February, 1865. Applications for admission must be made prior to the 1st January, 1865; about which time the terms will be made known. Address

MAJ. WM. A. BANKS,
oct 24-w&dtf Superintendent.

Also wanted, TWO TEACHERS of military education and a STEWARD in this institution.—Address as above.

DOORKEEPERSHIP TO THE SENATE.

The subscriber respectfully announces himself a CANDIDATE for the office of PRINCIPAL DOORKEEPER to the next SENATE of North Carolina. He has been in the war ever since April, 1861, and is now disabled and on light duty. If elected he pledges himself to a faithful discharge of duty.

W. J. SAUNDERS.
October 26, 1864.—dtd

PLANTATION FOR RENT IN WARREN COUNTY.

MILL-BROOK, the residence of the late Gen. John H. Hawkins, four miles north of Warrenton Depot, will be rented for the coming year to the

The dwelling is commodious, with all necessary out houses, cabins, &c., &c.

The tract contains about 1000 acres, with open land enough to farm with 12 or 15 hands.

This is a rare opportunity for refugees or others to procure a good home for next year.

JAS. A. EGERTON, Guardian
for John H. Hawkins.
nov 8, 1864-d4dec3

PERSONS wishing to subscribe to the "Raleigh Mutual Relief and Benevolent Association," can find subscription lists at the Auction Houses, Book Stores and Drug Stores of the City.

COM.
nov 4-d3t

CONFEDERATE TAX NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that the taxes for the districts herein named will not be received at the times heretofore advertised, but will be received at the following times, viz:

Swift Creek District,	Monday, Dec.	18, '64.
Panther Branch do	Tuesday, "	19, "
Barney Jones' do	Wednesday, "	20, "
Buckhorn & New Hill do	Thursday, "	21, "
White Oak & Beaver Cr'k,	Friday, "	22, "
Crabtree & Cary do	Saturday, "	23, "

The other districts will be received at the times heretofore advertised.

RUFUS H. PAGE,
Collector for Wake county.
nov 8-d6t

Lost or Stolen—$250 Reward.

ON FRIDAY NIGHT, AT THE Railroad Depot, a small black oil cloth HAVERSACK, with white leather strap, (considerably worn,) containing a number of papers in a blue official envelope, addressed to Captain Wm. Shelby Reed, C. S. A.

I will pay TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS reward for the papers and ask no questions. These papers being of no value to any one else, it is hoped that they will at once be returned to the office of the Daily Confederate.

nov 10-d6t

HENDERSONVILLE TIMES.

AN EDITOR is wanted in this office. The present Editor desires to retire. This is a good berth for some one who is too feeble to be a soldier, and who desires a situation well guarded against "conscription." The applicant must be of moral habits, educated, and "sound on the goose."

Address
WM. L. LOVE,
nov 8-tf Hendersonville, N. C.

WANTED,

AN OVERSEER.—To a wounded soldier or to a man above conscript age, with a small family and of suitable qualifications, I can give a good situation the ensuing year.

d2t-tw2t* CHAS. MANLY.

FOR SALE.

A sound young HORSE, in the country, seven and a half years old, suitable for cavalry service. Price $2 500. Apply at this office.

nov 12-d6t*

RECRUITS WANTED.

TWENTY young, able-bodied recruits wanted in "Faison's Scouts" to fill up the Company; will operate chiefly on Confederate Point. They will furnish good horses.

Fort Fisher, N. C., October 27.—d28t

B. F. STEED, OF RANDOLPH, RESPECTfully informs the Members of the House of Commons of the ensuing Legislature that he is a candidate for Assistant Doorkeeper.

oct. 11, 1864. dtml.

The Confederate.

EDITORS. | A. M. GORMAN,

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1864.

We are not surprised to see the excitement which has sprung up among the Editors, because of the proposition made by the President to Congress, to revoke the exemptions of certain classes, and vest the discretion in the military authorities to detail such as are necessary for the uses of society at home. It has been one of the features of the times, that panics, both ill-founded and ill-judged, have been sprung upon the public, and society at large has been drawn into their vortex; when really the cause was too slight for even apprehension, and in most cases whatever of cause there was, was restricted to a few, interested persons or classes.

In this case, much of this panic is founded on selfish considerations, and but little cause for it touches the general community. We are surprised, however, to see so respectable and so orthodox a journal as the Richmond *Enquirer*, misled by the heat of the moment, into an unmaintainable position, which it is lending the power of its pen to enforce upon the people.

But Congress is no doubt assured, for its members have had opportunity of mingling both with the soldiers and people, that both regard these exemptions of classes as unjust to them and to the cause, and that the measure which removes them will be popular. Neither the soldiers nor the people perceive how the "freedom of the press" is interfered with by any requisition which compels Editors, like all other citizens, to bear their part in defending their homes, families and country. It is said that the "constitution of the Confederate States selects the Press out from all other professions and gives it an honorable security against even the Congress of the Confederacy." We take issue upon this.—It is true it "couples with the free worship of Almighty God, and connects with the right of the people peaceably to assemble and petition the government for a redress of grievances," that other guarantee, that "Congress shall make no law abridging the freedom of the press;" but so far from selecting the press out from all other professions, it precedes the guarantee to the press by a similar one to all professions and to every individual citizen; for it says "Congress shall make no law abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press." By this it is evident that the framers of the constitution meant no more than to put the press upon the same footing with the citizen—to protect the one in the exercise of the "freedom of speech," and the other in the "freedom of the press;" intending to subject both to the exercise of a legistimate freedom, and to withhold both from the indulgence of license. With the same plausibity, therefore cannot pass a law to detail individuals, without militating against the freedom of speech; as that it cannot pass a law to detail Editors and Printers, without disturbing the freedom of the press; and with the same pertinence might the question be put, what sort of bulwark of liberty would *free speech be*, with detailed citizens, as to ask "what sort of bulwark of liberty would the press be, with detailed Editors. Editors are at last no more than citizens; certainly no more liable to intimidation, or corruption, or servility, than others. Yet whole classes of citizens, in professional, mechanical and agricultural employments, have been detailed, and yet no one has begotten a panic—no freedom of speech is considered threatened—no oppression for opinion's sake is alleged—nor is it accused against the citizens thus detailed, that they have become "underlings of an underling."

It is very unjust to Editors to deem them capable of so easy a *prostration at the foot of the Executive power*, as to suppose that their independence will be weakened by the fact that it is within the discretion of the proper authorities to detail them whenever they are regarded "essential to the public service."—Such an argument implies a very great aversion to the military service, and holds up the idea of being put in the army as a punishment. We are fain to believe that there are many, many Editors who do not so regard it; many who are occupying the chair editorial because they believe they are rendering more useful service in that capacity than they could in the field, and who would at any moment be willing to go to the army, when the milttary authorities shall deem it necessary. But whether they think so or not, it will be an honor to any man hereafter to have served in this war; and the time is coming, when men who are able to bear arms, will recur with regret to the fact that the annals of the revolution make no honorable mention of their names; and beyond them and after them, posterity will turn with disappointment from the search that yields no recital of their ancestral name among the heroes of this struggle.

By the "freedom of the press," as guaranteed in the constitution, is to be understood the right to a free, fearless, unabridged discussion of public policy, measures and men, within the scope of just criticism, unawed by the arbitrary power of the Government; but it does not mean that the rightful authority of the Government is to be restricted, lest for fear of being put to do a legitimate duty, the controller of the press may be abridged in his discussion.

But there is another view of this question, which presents the press as very unjust to its Government, and no less so to itself; and that is, its alarm at the prospect of a dictatorship. There is nothing in the character or past policy of President Davis to justify the apprehension. He is a firm man, of fixed principle, and determined purpose. God be thanked that he is so. Sad, sad indeed would have been our destiny, if he were otherwise. If he were easy to be driven into the paths which have been marked out for him, instead of following the high road of his own enlightened convictions, we, our cause and country, would have long ago been lost in blind and delusive wanderings. But President Davis is not an arbitrary ruler. So far from it, he is chided by his enemies for forbearance and lenity; and it is well known that he shrinks from the investiture of powers which long ago he could have possessed.

Besides, if the press should quail, as some of its members think it would, there would yet be *a protector* for it. Not one of the "triune guard of public liberty," of which the "freedom of the press is considered to be the *central essence*," altho this protector is mentioned in the very clause of the constitution in which this *triunity* is found (and all the *triunity* destroyed thereby, being enlarged to a *quaternity*,) we mean the *"freedom of speech."* This "freedom of speech," or *public sentiment*, will assuredly guard the *timid press* against tyranny, if the President were disposed to it; and not an Editor would be allowed to be put in the army, who was more useful at home, because of any fearless canvassing of public measures.

Editors are strictly *individuals*, with reference to their obligations to participate in the defence of their country. As individuals, they are too numerous within the conscript age to be exempted as a class; they are too unequally distributed in localities to serve the purpose of *greater* usefulness, which is the sole ground of their exemption; and if they are so averse to serving their country in the field, if they are so willing to avoid this duty, that they would be supple tools in the hands of the detailing power for the sake of the detail, clearly they are not fit *representatives* of public sentiment, nor proper "heralds of civilization." But *we* do not believe this. We think that those who do so believe, are in error; and we should not expect the press, that portion of which is conducted by patriotic men, to be one whit less independent *for fear of consequences*. And apart from our confidence in our Government as it exists, we have an abiding trust in the power of the *public sentiment* to resist the encroachments of despotism—if they appeared.

Altogether, we think this whole storm is a "tempest in a tea-pot;" but we hope Congress is neither "a feather to be wafted" away, nor a "fly to be drowned by it."

Humiliation and Prayer.

To-morrow is the day set apart by President Davis for the people of the Confederate States to "assemble in their respective places of public worship, there to unite in prayer to our Heavenly Father that He bestow His favor upon us; that He extend over us the protection of His mighty arm; that He sanctify that we may turn away from evil paths and walk righteously in His sight, that He restore peace to our beloved country, healing its bleeding wounds, and securing to us the continued enjoyment of our own right of self-government and independence; and that He graciously hearken to us while we ascribe to Him the power and glory of our deliverance.

We hope the day will be universally observed in the Confederacy; and that from all hearts will go up the prayer of faith to God for our success and deliverance."

The following General Orders from our great Christian Captain, Gen. Lee, for the observance of the day in the Army, will be read with interest by all:

HEAD'RS ARMY NORTHERN VIRGINIA, November 7th, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 65.

The President of the Confederate States having, by his Proclamation, set apart Wednesday, the 16th of November, for the worship of Almighty God, all military duties, except such as are necessary for the safety of army, will be suspended on that day, and every facility for its due observance will be offorded to the troops. The Staff Department will endeavor to enable provision for the wants of the army as will make all, as far as possible, to participate in the religious services of the occasion.

While it is right that all our people should continually acknowledge their dependence upon Him who alone controls the destiny of nations, the signal mercies and benefits we have received at His hands call upon us especially for the grateful tribute of our praise and adoration. His Almighty arm has saved us from our enemies; His Providence has shielded us in the midst of danger, and His bounty has supplied our wants.

Chaplains will hold divine serve at the usual places of worship, and officers and soldiers of the army are earnestly exhorted to attend and unite in ascribing to our merciful God and Saviour the glory due to His name; to confess with humble penitence the sins that have justly provoked His indignation; to supplicate His forgiveness, and implore Him in His own time, to withdraw his chastening hand, and give peace and independence to our beloved country.

And while we bend before His throne, let not our own comrades be forgotten. Let us seek for strength and courage to follow the example of their heroic devotion, and commend their bereaved families to the tender care of the widow's God, and the Father of the fatherless.

(Signed) R. E. LEE, General.

We have received for publication, the Opinion of His Honor Judge R. M. Saunders, in the matter of Gavin H. Clarke and others on *habeas corpus* cases, claiming exemption from Home Guard service because of having given bonds to the Confederate States, &c.—It shall appear to-morrow. We learn, as stated yesterday, that Chief Justice Pearson, and one, perhaps both of his Associate Justices on the Supreme Court Bench, concur with Judge Saunders in this opinion, which remands them to the Home Guard service.

The election of Lincoln means war—continued war—until we satisfy the Yankee nation that our subjugation is hopeless. It is the duty at once of the Confederate people to accept this as a fixed fact, and make their preparations accordingly. Heretofore divided among ourselves by the introduction of visionary schemes, and by the selfish conduct of men who think more of themselves than of their country, it is now to be hoped that the nearness of danger and the aggravation of its nature, will rally all men into a consolidation of their efforts. We want no more of Gov. Vance's promises on paper: we want the redemption of those already made: and we have a right to look forward or an abstinence on his part from those bickerings with the Confederate Government which have failed to harmonize the two authorities in North Carolina.

The Legislature will assemble on Monday next. It will have an opportunity to do much good, if it acts wisely; or to renew the impression which it succeeded in making at its several past sessions, that it was totally inadequate to the task of elevated and comprehensive legislation. The Adjutant General's Bureau we hope will be prepared to furnish a list, by name, of every State employee who is kept out of the army by official certificate. A great deal has been said against Gov. Vance, of filling State offices with men who are within the conscript age. He has now an opportunity of refuting it. If he goes to Augusta and pledges himself to aid in strengthening the armies, and yet holds under official certificate men who would otherwise be liable to duty, and whom he could discharge, it looks very much like deception and breach of promise. Let the Adjutant General furnish a list of State employees who are protected from service.

There is a small body of men in the Legislature known as *Confederates*. For some time past they have not kept up a party organization, but under the impulse of patriotism they have voted as to them seemed best under the circumstances for their country. They have been sadly proscribed and hunted down, and by no one in the State more than by Gov. Vance. He owes them obligations which he never recognized; and they owe him for nothing but slight, abuse and proscription. That body of men have a clear path before them—a precise and manifest duty. They have done all they could for concession. They have in vain endeavored to have all party put aside; but all their efforts have proved unavailing, and their patriotic self denials have been received with jeers, contumely and proscription. And this has not been the worst: but the most odious men—men of the most obnoxious opinions and example, have been thrust into office in their face, as if to mark them with condemnation the more distinct. There is a very respectable portion of that which calls itself the *Conservative party*, who have not participated in these extreme manifestations of *party*, but [illegible] less party spirit, and see the party of the country united and predominant.

The policy of the Confederates supported by those who will join them in a laudable and patriotic purpose, will be first of all to strengthen our Government by reinforcing our armies. To this end they will seek to obtain the fullest information. They will call upon the Bureau of Conscription, and other national sources, for lists of persons exempted, by name, and how exempted; of details, and why detailed. They will ask the Governor to furnish his list, if it is not forthcoming in the Report of the Adjutant General, and as far as they can do so, they will close the door on these escapes from service.

There are Justices of the Peace enough in the State to serve almost the whole Confederacy. If it is necessary in order to clear the case of the Supreme Court, the Legislature should abolish all such offices as Justices of Peace, Clerks of Courts, Coroners, Constables, Mayors, Town Police, and the like, and re-enact them with the qualification that they shall only be filled during the war by men above the conscript age, or men disabled in the service and rendered unfit for actice service in the field. For now in the present condition of the country, no man who is not manifestly doing more service at home and whose place cannot be filled at home, ought to be allowed out of the service.

Let the Legislature reform entirely the militia system, so as to take the cloaks off their officers; and let there be a thorough ventilation, in order that the soldier may see—and the people, the soldier's families may see, that no favoritism is shown which deprives the former of the assistance of those who ought to be by his side. Let it cease to be a reproach to our cause, that on any street and in any public place, are seen stout and healthy men, of whom it is necessary to ask—How does he keep out of the army?

Resolutions by Mr. Buzzard.

We see by the Georgia papers, that the Senate of that State has rejected the Resolutions offered by Mr. *Buzzard*, no one voting for them but himself. The same body re-enacted the resolutions adopted by the Georgia Legislature at two previous sessions, pledging the State to the maintainance of the struggle until independence is achieved—by *a unanimous vote*. It is presumed the *Buzzard* had flown before the passage of these last.—High time for Gov. Brown to dissolve co-partnership with Buzzard, Baylor & Co.

A word to the wise, &c.

The only news from Hood is, that he was certainly known to be at Florence, Alabama on the 5th, which is across the Tennessee river.

For the Confederate.

Major Gen. S. D. Ramseur.

A large meeting of the citizens of Lincoln county, assembled at the Court house on Monday the 31st October, 1864, for the purpose of considering the death of Major General Stephen Dodson Ramseur, a citizen of that county; when Col. W. P. Bynum, formerly of the 2d N. C. T., arose and said—

"A recent reverse to our arms in the Valley of Virginia, causes us to deplore a loss, greater than that of a battle, the loss of a noble, brave and accomplished officer, Major General Ramseur. This large and spontaneous meeting evinces the deep hold which he had on the public confidence as a military chieftain; and the profound sorrow which pervades the country on his sudden but heroic death. Assigned to the command in which I served, I knew him well. He succeeded the lamented General Anderson, an officer of great abilities, and well skilled in the art of war, commanding the love and confidence of his men. His was a place not easily filled.

Gen. Ramseur came to the brigade a stranger, from another department of the service; but he at once disarmed criticism, by his high professional attainment and great amiability of character, inspiring in his men, by his own enthusiastic nature, those lofty martial qualities which distinguish the true Southern soldier.

The loss of such a man is a national calamity, and calls on us to commemorate his great virtues and to mingle our sorrow with the general grief."

In concluding, Col. Bynum moved that his Honor Judge Osborne be called to the chair, and that Ambrose Costner and V. A. McBee, Esqs., act as secretaries; and the meeting was so organized.

The Hon. Wm. Lander arose and offered the following resolutions, as expressing the sentiments and feelings of the meeting:

"*Whereas*, we have heard with deep regret of the untimely death of the brave and chivalric Major General Stephen Dodson Ramseur, who fell mortally wounded while nobly leading his division, with great gallantry, at Cedar Creek in the Valley of Virginia, on the 19th October, 1864,

We the citizens of this his native county, feeling a profound interest in his memory, and an exalted pride in his numerous heroic and brilliant achievements in arms, from the very beginning of our struggle for right and independence, deem it a sad privilege as well as a sacred duty, to unite with our fellow citizens of this State and of the Confederate States, in deploring the irreparable loss of him, than whom no sister State has lost a purer, nobler, braver son. Therefore be it

Resolved, That while we bow with humble submission to the inscrutable will of God in this afflictive dispensation, we are forced to feel the pall of gloom which has been thown over our whole Confederacy by the sudden fall of so valuable an officer in the midst of his brilliant career.

Resolved, That we tender to his afflicted wife and his fond father and numerous relatives, our most sincere condolence in this their sore bereavement.

Resolved, That a copy of these proceedings be sent to his wife and his father, and be transmitted for publication to the papers of this State."

Mr. Lander remarked that he did not arise to pronounce a eulogy on his deceased friend, whom he knew from childhood to his death, but to make some brief statements of his history. In May, 1837, in the town of Lincolnton, in three days of each other, were born two children, who were one day to shed lustre on their country's history, and to win for themselves an immortal fame. In boyhood they were warm and devoted friends, and were noted for their sacred obedience to their parents and their pure moral character. They came to manhood, the one a member of the Episcopal, and the other of the Presbyterian church. For awhile they were separated, until the mighty struggle for our independence came, when again they were found side by side for three years of bloody strife in the defence of our rights and liberty—now we alas! must sever their history—General Ramseur now lies in his grave, a noble sacrifice to the glorious cause which General Hoke still lives to defend.

General Ramseur entered West Point in 1855 and graduated in 1860, when he was assigned to duty in the artillery of the United States army. When Lincoln issued his Proclamation he resigned his commission and was appointed a Lieutenant in artillery; but while at Montgomery he received the commision of Captain of the Ellis Artillery at Raleigh, and chose to resign his commission in the regular army and aid in organizing our State forces, which were then being called to the field. He was present with his battery and fired the salute in Capitol square which announced that we had seceded from the old Union. He was soon promoted to a Major, and ordered to Smithfield, on the James, where he remained until the Peninsual campaign. He was then assigned to the command of the artillery in General McLaws' division. While so acting he was elected Colonel of the 49th North Carolina Troops, and hastened to organize them at Raleigh. He was assigned to General Robert Ramsom's brigade, and soon was called to the defence of Richmond. He participated in the attacks on McClellan; and at Malvern Hill while acting with conspicuous gallantry was severely wounded in his arm, and was disabled for duty. While at home he received from President Davis the commission as Brigadier General, and was assigned to the command of the lamented Anderson. At Chancellorsville he was under Jackson in his celebrated flank movement, and won for himself imperishable glory in one of the most brilliant charges of the war, which at once marked him as one of the best Generals of the army. At Gettysburg, by a most skillful movement on the battle field, by which he re-captured many of our prisoners, and was first to enter the town, he again added greatly to his reputation.—At the Wilderness and Spotsylvania, he participated largely, and for his heroic conduct at the bloody salient where General Edward Johnston was captured, he was promoted, and assigned to the command of Early's division, which was soon ordered to the Valley. While there, he, for a moment, suffered from the false and licentious charges made upon his conduct at Winchester, where his division suffered a rout, notwithstanding his fearless and dangerous exposure of himself in attempting to rally his troops; but this was soon dissipated by the stern voice of truth, which exonerated him, and placed blame where it belonged. On the death of the lamented Rodes, he succeeded to his position, in the division to which he had formerly belonged, and while leading his division victoriously against the enemy, fell mortally wounded by a shot through his right lung. Mr. Chairman, this is his history—the history of one of the most amiable men and brilliant soldiers that has yet offered himself on his country's altar. He was my friend, intimately so, and I weep for him. He was our country's friend, and we should all sorrow for him.

Major Magruder then paid a most beautiful tribute to the menory of Gen. Ramsur, sketching his social character.

Col. Wm. J. Hoke also reviewed his military history as it came under his personal observation in the campaign, and related some touching incidents of his bravery in battle, his kindness in camp and his sympathetic care for his wounded and sick.

L. E. Thompson Esq., remarked: "It is with a melancholy pleasure, Mr. Chairman, that I respond to the resolutions that have just been read. It is melancholy, sir, because they inform me of the untimely death of one whom I had long regarded as a friend. I had known him well and intimately and had watched him as he passed on the current of time from infancy to youth, and from youth to manhood; and I thought I saw in him at an early age the germ of usefulness to his country and honor to himself. It is melancholly because his death has made a void that can never be filled around many a fire side and has caused a flow of tears that cannot soon be dried. It is melancholy, sir, because in his decease, our common country has lost a soldier of more than ordinary merit, and who had pledged his every effort and his life to that country's cause. But still amid all this woe, there is a pleasure in giving a response to the resolutions, for they record the merits of my friend and do, to some extent at least, justice to his manly life and honorable death; and because they afford me an opportunity, on this his native place, to mingle a few words of sorrow with the deeper grief of his nearest and dearest friends."

No one else responding further to the resolutions, Judge Osborne, said,

"He hoped it would not be inappropriate in him though a citizen of another county, to mingle in the general feeling of sorrow which pervaded this community. His acquaintance with the distinguished soldier, in honor of whose memory this assemblage has been called, began with his military service in the Confederate States. He was placed by the Executive of North Carolina in command of a company of artillery, which in its organization and equipment was justly the pride of all the contributions made by the State to the common cause.

Understanding thoroughly the requisites of this branch of the service, he addressed himself with ardor, energy and perseverance to its order and discipline; and though he was soon transferred to other spheres of service, under other commanders, the battery has rendered, in all the great fields of conflict in this war, constant and unsurpassed service.

The qualities of the young soldier attracted attention at an early day, and advancement, steady and rapid, waited on his steps, as occasions gave oppertunity for the exhibition of his military talents, until he attained the distinguished position in which he offered up his life for his country. The character of General Ramseur presents a most interesting subject of study.

He blended in his nature all those qualities which fascinate by their loveliness, with those which, by authority and force, command admiration and applause—like those most attractive scenes in nature, which awaken our ever varying emotions, by striking diversities of objects placed in immediate juxta-position, "where beauty is embosomed in the lap of grandeur;" and flower and shade and verdure contrast with mountains and forests, and those wonderful displays of majesty and form which inspire awe and terror. In the associations of civil life we could scarcely realize that one so amiable, whose temper and disposition seemed to be almost formed on the model of female loveliness, could wield the arm of authority over contending hosts, and be the foremost, the most persevering, the most daring of leaders on the field of battle. His heart was alive to every gentle emotion, to every tender sympathy, but his energies rose with accumulating difficulties, and his self-possession never faltered in the midst of danger and carnag.. One trait of character which was the master principle of his life gave to him all that was impressive and commanding. It *was an ever present sense of duty*. He was never surprised into a forgetfulness of his moral obligations—the principles of christianity found in his nature a congenial soil; he, without difficulty, yielded himself to their control and regulated his conduct by their authority; and this made him a hero of the highest type, because he was a *christian hero*. He believed in Christ, he had faith in goodness, truth and duty and their everlasting rewards. The death of such a man in the service of his country, in the appointed sphere of his duty, is accompanied by every thing which is glorious on earth and every thing which is hopeful in immortality. It is but the call to come up higher, to a higher sphere and more enduring honor. It brings to us all a most instructive lesson and urges each of us in the station to which we are appointed to be brave, faithful and diligent; and hope for no higher triumph when death shall find us, than that we died discharging our duty."

The resolutions were unanimously passed and the meeting adjourned.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

Strayed or stolen from Peterson Dunn's, one cream-colored HORSE, black mane and tail, also, black legs.

To any person who will give me any information or deliver him to me at Dunnsville, or to Captain Porter, at Raleigh, I will pay a liberal reward. PETERSON DUNN.

nov 15-d1w

Conservative copy one week.

NORTH CAROLINA TREASURY NOTES AT AUCTION.

The undersigned, Commissioner for the county of Wilson, will sell to the highest bidder, in the town of Wilson, on the

FIFTH DAY OF DECEMBER,

Tuesday of Superior Court week,

Nine Thousand Dollars in N. C. Treasury Notes,

denominations of one, two, five and ten dollars—the two latter fundable in six per cent. N. C. bonds. A. G. BROOKS,

nov 15-d5t* County Commissioner.

FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT NORTH CAROLINA STATE BONDS FOR SALE!

Will be sold, in the city of Raleigh, N. C., at the Auction Rooms of CREECH & LITCHFORD, on SATURDAY, the 26th day of November, FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS OF NORTH CAROLINA SIX PER CENT. TWENTY YEARS COUPON BONDS. These Bonds were issued for the benefit of the Chatham R. R Company, and are secured by a special sinking fund, provided for their redemption when due. No better investment can be found. Copies of the law authorising the issues can be had on application to the undersigned, or to Messrs. Creech & Litchford, Commission Merchants and Auctioneers.

KEMP P. BATTLE, President.

nov 15-2tawtd

TELEGRAPHIC.

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

Entered according to act of Congress in the year 1863, by J. S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

Atlanta Evacuated.

AUGUSTA, Nov. 14.—A letter to the Chronicle & Sentinel states that a fight occurred at Rough and Ready, between the State troops and Yankees. The Yankees were driven back. There are about eight thousand Yankees in Atlanta. From all appearances the place is being evacuated. The trains running from the city are loaded and return empty. Two hundred mules were captured by our scouts a few days since.

The Yankees have burned the most of Canton, Cherokee county, Ga., in retaliation for some burg tories.

Latest rumors from Atlanta state the city was evacuated Saturday.

Lincoln Elected.

RICHMOND, Nov. 14.—According to the Tribune, New York gives Lincoln 8, 00; New England States 150,000, including soldiers' vote; Pennsylvania 20 to 30,000, including soldiers' vote; Maryland 10,000; Ohio 50,000; Iowa 50,000; [illegible] 25,000; Wisconsin 10,000. No opposition to Lincoln in West Virginia; Missouri voted for Lincoln. McClellan's majority in New Jersey 7,000. He carried Delaware and Kentucky. The Republicans gained largely in the Congressional delegations. In Nashville Lincoln received 2,000, McClellan 27.

Lord Lyons is very ill with typhoid fever at Washington.

From the Valley.

RICHMOND, Nov. 14.—An official telegram from the Valley says, Sheridan's army is entrenched between Newtown and Kernstown. Two divisions of cavalry attacked Rosser on the 10th, but were repulsed and driven several miles, losing 200 prisoners and a number of horses. Rosser's command behaved very handsomely, particularly Lomax's Brigade, under Col. Payne, and Wickham's Brigade, under Lieut. Col. Morgan. About the same time another cavalry division attacked McCausland's Brigade at Cedarville, on the Front Royal road, and drove it across the river.

From the Trans-Mississippi.

CLINTON, LA., Nov. 13.—Two transports loaded with Yankee wounded have come down White River and gone to New Orleans. This indicates fighting somewhere in Northern Arkansas. Eight transports loaded with troops and two Parrott batteries, have left Morganza for White River.

The Yankees landed at Bayou Sara a few days ago and commenced pulling down the houses and carrying the material to Morganza, to build winter quarters. While there, they committed shocking outrages on the persons of ladies, and thirty of them have been put in irons, and officers who permitted it are to be cashiered.

New York State Election.

RICHMOND, Nov. 14.—Seymour re-elected Governor of New York. It is reported. Lincoln has called for a million of men. Lincoln received about one hundred and ninety electoral votes.

Confederate Congress.

RICHMOND, Nov. 14.—The Senate passed the bill to exchange Six per cent. Coupon Bonds for Seven thirty Treasury Notes. House in secret session.

Gov. Brown and Baylor.

AUGUSTA, Nov. 14.—Gov. Brown publishes a letter in the Chronicle, in which he states that Baylor, the traitor, was never clothed with any political or diplomatic functions. He had a commercial commission to Europe and was appointed in accordance with a resolution passed by the Legislature. The statement made that he was ever a member of his staff, the Governor says is false.

Death of Ex-Gov. Hammond.

AUGUSTA, Nov. 14.—Ex-Gov. Hammond of South Carolina, died at his residence on Beach Island, S. C., on Sunday, aged fifty-seven.

Fire at Hamburg.

AUGUSTA, Nov. 14.—The large warehouse of Keraigham & Co., at Hamburg, S. C., was burned with all the contents, this morning.—Fifteen hundred bales of cotton were destroyed. Loss over one million dollars, partly insured.—Fire accidental.

Yankee News.

RICHMOND, Nov. 14.—New York papers and the Baltimore American, evening edition, of Saturday, contains telegram from Chattanooga of the 11th, which says on Wednesday morning the enemy made three attacks on Atlanta, their shells being thrown as far as Rolling Mills. A most desperate attack was made on Rough and Ready road—the enemy's artillery being within a hundred yards of our works. Their infantry and dismounted cavalry were within two hundred yards. Our forces quickly manned the defences and soon drove the rebels off. We sustained no loss. The enemy was part of Young's command and finally retreated towards Macon.

A Telegram from Louisville, the 10th, says, news has been received from Sherman's army; important and of a favorable character, but is not published, being considered contraband.—Hood's exact whereabouts unknown to the authorities. Federal movements well being developed at proper time and will electrify the nation.

McClellan has resigned his commission in the army.

Lincoln's majority in Grant's army reported 8000.

A portion of Gen. A. J. Smith's command ha arrived at Paducah.

The Tribune says Fenton is elected Governor of New York by 9,000 majority.

Gold 242.

UNDELIVERED TELEGRAMS, remaining in the Telegraph Office, November 15th, 1864: J. C. Aycock, Serg't L. Coppens.

DIED,

Near Roxabel, Bertie county, N. C., on the 3d ult., of typhoid-pneumonia, NANNIE S., eldest daughter of E. and F. Bryant, aged 16 years, 2 months and 15 days.

Her death is deeply felt by her afflicted parents and friends, but their loss is her eternal gain. Peacefully her spirit winged its flight to her God in whom she trusted.